#### AMONG THE ELECTRICIANS.

Past, Present and Future of the Dynamo.

THE TRANSMISSION OF POWER.

Electric Street Cars .- Emerged From Barbarism -- Electricity at Sca and its Various Uses in Peace and War.

A Remarkable Recovery.

Globe Democrat: Dr. Paige, of Prescott, Mass., reports a remarkable case of recovery from lightning stroke. The electric current struck the head above the left eye, passed in front of the ear, then descended, by way of the thorax, to the legs, passing down both of these to the toes, whence it left the body. The victim was unconscious, motionless and without respiration or heart sound, and so remained for three-quarters of an hour. But, contrary to usual cus-tom, there was no cessation of skillful efforts to restore life. The patient became cold, but circulation was encouraged by hot fomentations. When consciousness began to return paralysis of the whole upper part of the body prevented respiration, and the flow of mucus and saliva threatened strangulation. But most persistent effort, adapted to circumstances, did produce complete restoration. The case is of immense importance, as showing that deaths by electric shock need not be by any means as frequent as they now are. The case is reported in full in Science.

The Transmission of Power. Electrical World: Among the great popular attractions at the meeting of the British association are the lectures which are delivered in the evening each year by some scientific celebrity. At Manchester in 1887 it will be remembered, Prof. George Forbes delivered one of his brilliant and characteristic addresses on electric lighting. This year at Bath the address was delivered by Prof. Ayrton, who chose as his subject the electric transmission of power. The lecture was a comprehensive one and must have been very entertaining and instructive to the large audience. It showed how in ringing a bell or sending a telegraph message there is an electrical transmission of power, and then went on to describe what had been done in the distribution of current to lamps and tomotors for electric welding. Prof. Ayrton stated that in America there were 6,000 motors driving machinery, while in Great Britain there were hardly 100; and he might have doubled the figures for America. In respect to electric railways he pointed to the work that had been done in this country, and he said that every English electrician who traveled in this country came back impressed "with the enterprise and the happy-go-lucky sucof their brethren here. high potential, whether for lighting or for power transmission, as exemplified by American practice, he was compelled to conclude that it was now what 30 miles an hour was half a century agouncanny, rather than dangerous. are glad to see that Prof. Ayrton had a good word to say for telepherage, which he was right in speaking of as a perfectly trustworthy and most economical method of utilizing distant steam, or water power to transport goods auto-matically, and which might also be used for passenger traffic, giving us the luxury of ballooning without its perils. In dealing with more than one branch of this subject, Professor Ayrton rallied his hearers somewhat playfully on the backwardness of England in the various electrical developments; and, even ad mitting that our practice here is sometimes a little bit reckless and hap-hazard, he appeared ready to grant that it was better to have such practice than be content to theorize, sitting still and doing nothing. One is pleasantly accustomed to think of England in the vanguard of progress, and there seems

no good reason why she should not be there to-day, as she has been in the Electric Street Cars. Electrical World:—There could be no mistaking the keenness of the interest felt in electric locomotion by the street railway men who assembled in Washington. It is the question of the hour for a very large number of roads, and it is evidently going to be answered in the affirmative in a great many instances by the adoption of one or the other of the electric systems. The success with the cable, to which attention was drawn by Mr. Holmes, of whose advocacy any interest may well be proud, is at once striking and convincing. By that we mean that while it proves much for the cable in good hands, it is not less eloquent for electricity as one more means, and a better, of replacing horses As we have said before, the competition does not lie between electricity and the horse, but between electricity and the cable. The horse is already out of the running, and of the various substitutes for him the only two commanding attention are the cable and the electric motor. Between these two methods no final decision will or can be made for the present. Probably there will be many new cable roads put in where cities have a large population, but even in these cases there will simply be a postponement of the verdict for electricity with its half a dozen ways of handling and propelling a car. one can say that electric propulsion came worsted out of the discussion at Washington. Mr. Bracken certainly made a most favorable impression in re gard to storage battery cars, while Mr. Blackwell on the conduit system, and Mr. Sprague and Mr. Mansfield on overhead methods of operation, were

we can only be sorry for his delusion, and suggest that he study not merely the advance that has been made in electrics, in even the last five years, but the history of the improvements in steam and cable locomotion. Perhaps there was no more significant statement made, moreover in the convention than that in Quincy, Ill., and Cleveland, O., the consent of the property owners the new electric roads to pass before their doors was overwhelming in its unanimity. Emerged From Barbarism.

listened to with marked approval. Of

was pertinent, but at the worst

defective, and not that the principle

was a failure in its broad application.

It seems but a day or two ago that we were told that no electric road had

ever run with more than one or two

cars, and never could; while now roads of ten, twenty and thirty cars are be-

coming matters of weekly note. If any-

body thinks that electrical engineers

have reached their best results in the

work thus far done, and hugs the belief,

only meant that a few details were still

course there was criticism, and some o

"One would hardly think of going into the middle of the Pacific, to a country just emerged from barbarism," says a correspondent of the Electrical Review, "to find modern electrical developments, but it is questionable if there is any place in the world so thor-oughly up with the times in this respect as Honolulu, the capital of the Hawai-ian Islands. With a population of about two thousand, it supports two teledhone companies, having altogether a

thousand subscribers. Every tradesman has one in his store, and almost all esidences of foreigners are supplied. so that it is possible to talk to almost any one of your acquaintance in the town and transact all necessary business at the telephones. The Mutual Telephone company ran a wire over the reefs to connect with vessels in the harbers, and many a long pull ashore was saved by a shout 'hello!' Several long lines stand to the plantations and roughly

extend to the plantations and ranches outside of the town. The convenience of the telephone is probably better illustrated here than at any other town in the world, and is due to its universal use, which in turn is brought about by low charges, these ranging from \$25 to \$36 a year. It is interesting to note that at these rates the companies state that

hev make money. Electric lighting is represented by the Thomson-Houston company, who had a station three miles out of town up the Nuuanu valley, operated by water power, from which they light the town with about sixty are lights. The light-ing is under control of the government and is admirably carried out. It is intended to increase the plant by the introduction of alternate current dynamos for incandescent lighting, and while the manager, Mr. Faulkner, has gone to the states to procure the apparatus, a large reservoir to supply an increase in water power is in process of construc-tion to admit of future development. At present incandescent lighting is represented only by a Thomson incandescent plant of two 200 light dynamos which light the Palace and Hotel Honolulu. Honolulu is wide awake electrically and has energetic and capable men to advance electrical interests."

Electricity at Sea.

Electro-Mechanic: The naval uses of electricity are almost as numerous as its applications to general purposes upon land. Some of the former, such as the interior lighting of ships, the ringing of call-bells, etc., are purely peaceful in their character; others, however, are devoted solely to the purpose of war. One of the latter is firing of guns by electricity.

This is generally accomplished by causing the current from a zinc-carbon battery to pass through what is known as an electric primer, placed in the vent of the gun. The primer is simply a small tube containing a fine platinum wire, surrounded with mealed powder. The platinum wire, as is well known, offers a high resistance to the passage of an electric current, and when con nected with the closed circuit of a battery becomes instantly white-hot, thus igniting the primer and firing the gun. The firing key, by which the circuit is opened and closed at will, is placed in the pilot house, or at some other place where it is directly under control of the captain, and the circuit is, of course, kept incomplete until the instant of firing. Obviously such a system, under some circumstances, as, for example, where it is desirable to concentrate a whole broadside upon a given point and to fire all the guns together. would have great advantages over the old method of depending upon the simultaneous action of the gunners.

On board the English armored turret-ship Colossus, and several other vessels of the English navy, electricity has been employed to render visible the sights of the guns when firing at night. One of the wires from a small Leclanche battery leads to the rear sight of the gun, and is there connected with a fine platinum wire running across the bottom of the sight notch. The platinum wire interposes just sufficient resistance to cause it to glow with heat while the electric current passes through it-thus enabling it to be readily seen at night. From the rear sight the battery wire leads to the front sight where it meets the other wire of the current. The ends of the two wires are brought very near each other at the apex of the front sight, so that the electric sparks passing between them serve to mark its position.

Every modern man-of-war is now pro vided with powerful search lights. They are of the arc pattern, usually 000 to 30,000 candle-power, so arranged with reflectors that their rays can be concentrated into a single beam and thrown in any desired direction. With one of these lights of only 8,000 candlepower, no difficulty is experienced in illuminating a target more than two miles distant, rendering firing at night as easy and accurate as by day. But, as its name suggests, one of the chief uses of the search-light is to search for an enemy. In war times vessels at night in proximity of an enemy would constantly sweep the surround-ing waters with the search-light to detect the approach of hostile ships or

tornedo boats. The search-light is also employed in signaling at night, where the distance over which a message is to be sent is very great. The manner of using it for this purpose is somewhat novel. It is simply flashed against the clouds for long and short periods, according to a prearranged code, the letters of which are indicated by various combinations of flashes of different durations. Messages are said to have been successfully sent by this method, between vessels o the English navy a distance of thirty miles. Plans have also been devised for signaling over shorter distances by means of the ordinary incandescent of glow lamps.

A Big Crop of Gall.

Detroit Free Press:-"Two years ago," remarked a prominent business man, "my house was robbed of \$400 worth of stuff. Two of the gang were caught and sent to prison for five years

"Well, the other day a man came to me to sign a petition for their pardon.'

"True as I live. What do you suppose his argument was?"
"He couldn' have had any. It was all

gall. "But he did though. He said the men got into my house by mistake. They intended to break into my brother's house, but got the localities mixed up, and he thought I ought to overlook a mistake in such a thing as that."

"Did you overlook?" "No, and the fellow went away saying he hoped I might never know what it was to languish in a dungeon under an

unjust sentence.' For Nervousness

Use Hosford's Acid Phosphate. Dr. W. C. Hanscome, Minneapolis, Minn., says: "I used it in a case of acute rhouma-tism, during convalescence: the particular symptoms I wished to relieve were sleepless ss and nervousness, and the results were

Eighteen years ago when the air brake was tried, it required eighteen seconds to apply it to a train 2,000 feet long. Four years later the time was reduced to four seconds. Recent experiments with the air brake on freight trains show that it can be applied to every car in a train of that length running at the rate of forty miles an hour, and that this train can be stopped within 500 feet, or one-fourth of its own length, and all this without seriously jolting.

Secure a sound mind, which seldon goes without sound digestion, by using the genuine Angostura Bitters of Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sous.

PEEPED THROUGH THE BARS.

Celebrities who Have Done so at the

City Jail.

DISTINGUISHED OMAHA VISITORS.

A Rascally Catalogue-Exploits of Some of the Fraternity-Some who Have Reached the End of Their Tether.

Rogues' Records. corporate limits of Omaha, for individuals who have been overtaken in their crusade upon the aims of justice. It is known as the police station. It is in the basement of a structure styled the Exposition Annex, and the main entrance faces North Fourteenth street. The rear portion of the room is set aside for prisoners, and contains an inner structure of chilled steel, which serves in sub-dividing the space into cells. The latter apartments do not possess a glass facing or rose-wood finish. On the other hand, huge steel bars in perpendicular form, placed four inches apart, are called upon to perform the functions of a barricade. those who are not familiar with the nature of criminals a question might suggest itself as to the need of such uninviting surroundings, but to those familiar with crime and the nature of criminals no such question would ever suggest itself. Suffice to say that the circumstances are not few where justice has been cheated by the imprisoned effecting an escape through the instrumental ty of a saw, chisel or sledge, before discovered in his attempts to regain liberty.

In the latter respect, Omaha has been extremely fortunate, and with but few exceptions, every individual who has been incarcerated for violating the law, has been safely brought before the tribunals of justice and expiated his crime. And to the credit of the authorities may it be said that some of the most noted violators of the law have been foiled in their attempts to here carry out their ignoble vocation.

Among the most noted "crooks"-usng a metaphorical expression of police origin-that have visited Omaha, the names of Gib Yest, the world-renowned safe-blower; "Cabbage" Ryan, the noted sneak-thief and all-around crook; "Reddy" Mullen, a veteran burglar; "Three-fingered Jack," the highway-man, Poke Wells and Charley Pitts the train robbers and bank burglars, might be mentioned. Their calls in Omaha were merely of an informal tendency and were void of sensationalism for the reason of their extended acquaintance in police circles. But each one of them came once too often, and in consequence was ensconced on suspicion of having perpetratea some outrage upon an unsuspecting community. The police however feel confident that they will come no more, or at least the major

Gib Yost fell the prey of Billy Pinkerton after having been engaged in his nefarious undertakings for nearly a score of years. Clad in the garb of an aged women he was just entering the doorway of a lowly cottage in the suburbs of Chicago with a market basket on his arm, when the officer swooped down upon him and he found himself in the environs of a medium he had so long kept at bay and scoffed at its approach. Like the youth who fired the Ephesian dome he felt that his mission on earth had been the quickness of a catamount he pulled his revolver, but when his eyes rested upon a copy of Smith & Wesson's latest in the form of a 45-callibre revolver in the hands of a man who yet never flinched, he for the first time, since he abandoned his parental tutorage, pointed his hands heavenward and succumbed to the inevitable fate of every crook. He was given trial and although large sums of money were placed at his disposal, he was punished with a sentence of seventeen years of hard labor in the Illinois penitentiary, where he is

confined at present.
"Cabbage" Ryan is still at large and s stated to have reformed, and to be at the present time employed as "spotter" in a well-known banking house in Chicago. He was given the name of "Cabbage" for the reason that, in his early days, his father operated a market garden in the suburbs of Chicago, and Young Ryan used to dispose of the produce about the city. One of his-chief exploits was the stealing of thirtysix head of cattle from a stock farm near Chicago and disposing of them on the local market before detected. For this he was given a term of years in state's prison. However, it is stated that he has abandoned his waywardness, and has returned to a reputable system of gaining a livelihood.

"Reddy" Mullen is now an inmate of Sing Sing. He operated from New York to the Pacific coast, and from the British possessions to the Gulf. The matter of his escaping arrest is not attributed alone to his dexterity, but to his courageous spirit. Several myster-ious murders are laid at his door by the authorities, but the slightest circumstantial evidence is all that they have to rest their suspicions upon. years ago he was in Omaha, but finding the situation anything but inviting, he propelled himself eastward, and about six months afterward was arrested while attempting to blow a safe in a bank in Brooklyn, N. Y. For this and for other crimes known to have been committed by him, he was furloughed in the penitentiary for a combined term of forty

Three-fingered Jack is well known here and in Council Bluffs. He was a daring burglar and highwayman. He was here about two years ago, and during his presence several robberies were reported to the police, but in vain did they search for the much-desired individual. The description given in each case tallied exactly with that of the noted footpad. He left here and was subsequently captured in Minneapolis, Minn., and sent to the penitentiary at Stillwater for a term of thirteen years and six months at hard labor. He was also sentenced to spend the first three days of each month in solitary confine-

Poke Wells is perhaps the best known of all in this section. He was arrested on numerous occasions while in this vicinity for felonious crimes, but escaped with light sentences.

Daniel Farrell, now connected with

the Globe of Council Bluffs, and who at the time was sheriff of Mills county (Iowa), carries three scars from bullets dispatched from a revolver in the hands of Poke Wells. But Wells, like the rest of his clan, was destined to meet outraged justice when withstand its ill prepared to withstand its sudden approach. He was preyed upon by the authorities in every clime he visited, and was finally captured near St. Paul, Minn., and at present is serv-ing out a ten-years' term in the state

bastile of Minnesota.

The manner in which Charley Pitts expiated his crimes is perhaps fresh in the minds of a great many. Being a powerful man, and possessing a fearless

record, he soon found a position open for him in the ranks of the noted coterie of bandits, headed by the James broth-He was with them in their lawless work for a period of years, and was among the first to dispatch the life of any person who dare interfere in their transactions. But persevering justice with her mantle of power hovered over his pathway, and while attempting to rob a bank in mid-day at Northfield, Minn., years ago, he was riddled with bullets, and fell prostrate in death.

Thus it will be seen why the huge iron gratings are an indispensible

agency in the formation of a receptacle for that element of humanity that has been led from the path of rectitude by the wiles of the tempter. R. J. CLANCEY.

A National School of Music. American Magazine: Mrs. Thurber knows that a national conservatory can-not be established at New York at the first stroke. She has clearly outlined her project, but the project must be attained bit by bit. It was mapped out in her mind several years ago, when, trav-eling between Toulouse and Cette, she took part in a conversation on music and on art in general with a choice party of French and English gentlemen. This conversation led her to sketch on the ly-leaf of a Bradshaw's Guide the plan

feelings and ideals, she was still tensely American in her anxiety to assist the art progress of her own A national conservatory, as she had planned it, though necessarily more re-stricted in its scope than she wished it to be, was finally established; and it represented in her mind and in the minds of her co-laborers a purely in-dustrial and patriotic enterprise. It was

not, in other words, a money-making

scheme. It was likely to be, on the con-

of a national conservatory. Associated intimately as she was with European

trary, a money-losing scheme, bravely philanthropic. Thousands of Dollars

are spent every year by the people of this state for worthless medicines for the cure of throat and lung diseases, when we know that if they would only invest \$1 in SANTA ABLE the new California discovery for consump-tion and kindred complaints they would in this pleasant remedy find relief. It is recommended by ministers, physicians and publie speakers of the Golden State. Sold and guaranteed by Goodman Drug Co. at \$1 a bottle. Three for \$2.50. The most stubborn case of catarrh will speedily succumb to CALIFORNIA CAT R-CURE. Six months' treatment for \$1. By

Be Went On. Detroit Free Press: A couple of rag-ged dirty boys were playing in a yard on Clifford street yesterday when an agent for the sale of sham-holders leaned over the gate and asked if their mother was home.

"Yes, but you keep out," replied the "But I want to ask her something.

"It won't do any good, and she'll be opping mad." "But can't I--"No! You'll ask her if she isn't

president of a committee on the heathen, and if she hadn't better put a little work on her own children, and she'll lick both of us and jaw father all evening. So you go on and let us alone.

If you have a recent cough, you can break it up immediately with a few doses of Dr. J. H. McLean's Tar Wine Lung Balm. 25 cents a bottle.

A Man with Owl's Eyes.

New York Sun: John C. Dooley, one of the best known of the aqueduct inspectors of New York city, is, strange to say, almost blind during daylight. At night, however, his eyesighr is so good that he has been appointed a night inpector on the masonry work, and, it is said, can detect a weak spot quicker than anyone engaged in the same work. It is said that he has followed underground work so long that the pupils of his eyes are more like those of the owl



having received large invoices during the past week. Also, let us remind you, if a Dress Suit is needed, we can

Overcoats in all styles and at the

In the Treatment of all Chronic or the So-called Incurable Diseases.

A cure guaranteed in all cases of PRIVATE and SKIN DISEASES. All disorders of the SEXUAL ORGANS CURED and MANHOOD and ENERGY RESTORED.

Under the Doctor's form of treatment no disease is considered incurable, until the parts of the body affected by disease are destroyed faster than they can be repaired or built up.

CONSULTATION FREE CONSULTATION FREE.

Treatment by correspondence. Send stamp Office--Bushman Block, 16th and Douglas Sts. Omaha, Neb.

OMAHA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE AND INSTITUTE OF



s and a beautiful specimen of penmanship. Anyone sending names and addresses of the will get College Journal one year free. Always address ROHIRIOUGH BRUSS, On

"BOMBSHELL FROM HEADQUARTERS"

DOWN AND \$1.00 PER WEEK.

CARPETS **FURNITURE** STOVES

and House Furnishing Goods of every description on easy Weekly or Monthly Payments.

# PEOPLES Installment House

613 North 16th, bet. California & Webster.

B. ROSENTHAL & CO.

### FIRST-CLASS SHOES.



We have and can show the GENTLE MEN of Omaha, the finest line of Mens HAND SEWED, CUSTOM MADE

Shoes ever shown in the city.

PRICE, \$5.00 to \$8.00 no better goods made.

MENS' CALF SEWED SHOES.

\$2.50 For Mens' Calf Shoe in Button, Lace and Congress; 'good dress shoe.'

\$3.00 For Mens' Calf Seamless, all styles, better than any advertised "so-called \$3.00 shoe. \$4.00 In this priced shoe we have all styles and with the same stock as in our \$5.00 Hand Sewed

MENS' WORKING SHOES From \$1.50 to \$2.50. Good fitters and excelent wearers.

Ladies' Fine Shoes THE MART HA WASHINGTON SHOE.

Hand Sewed in Turns and Welts; ask see this shoe. Our warm lined Shoes and Shppers are now open and ready for your inspection at prices lower than the LOWEST for the same quality of goods.



### **★ KEEP WARM.** RADIANT HOME STOVES, GARLAND STOVES,

OAK STOVES. The LARGEST STOCK OF HEATING STOVES EVER SHOWN IN THE CITY. Call and see our goods and get prices before you buy a stove of any kind. WE WILL

save you money.
MILTON ROGERS & SONS,

14th and Farnam Streets.

# SAVE COAL!

BY BUYING

The Jewel Heaters and Great Western Oaks

Which in price and economical use of fuel, are ahead of anything in the market. Sold by

JACOB E. TROIEL,

2709 Leavenworth Street.

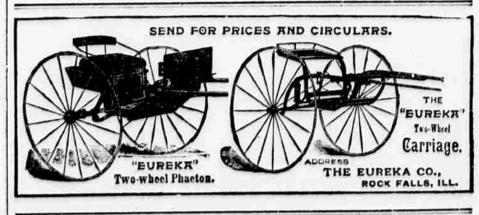
Real Estate, 218 S. 15th St., Omaha. -BEST AND CHEAPEST-

W. G. ALBRIGHT,

## ALBRIGHT'S CHOICE!

SOUTH OMAHA.

BUY NOW TERMS EASY



### GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Policies Incontestable and Non-forfeitable After Three Years. HUGO WESENDONCK, President. | CORNELIUS DOREMUS, Secretary
Agencies in all the larger cities of the Unite States and German Empire.

ASSETS AND SURPLUS OF THE COMPANY.
DECEMBER 31ST, 1862.
\$260.885 43 | Surplus \$2
DECEMBER, 31ST, 1887.
\$13,073,247 37 | Surplus \$1,8

Ernst Benninghoven, Manager, Offices-Rooms 306 and 307 First National Bank. ARCHITECT C. L. STAUB. 1619 Howard St., Omaha, has drawn plans and utility, comfort, economy and beauty, in a way impossible in any good house that costs from 81,800 to \$1,800 As more than 150 origins will be built so, I can afford to offer a copy for \$25, the usual fees otherwise being from designs furnished, as \$6 to Tper cent. Patent applied for. form the sets of plans of complete \$7 per cent more. all descriptions. I have in my office, ra Original and splendid designs furnished, as can be judged

form the sets of plans of completed buildings of all descriptions. I have in my office, ranging in cost from \$6,000 to \$400,000. My unusual experience will guarantee satisfaction and reliable contractors only are engaged on my works. Parties wishing to build are cordially invited.